

The National Republican.

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Amusements.
 NATIONAL.—7-20-22: or, Casting the Boomerang.
 FORD'S.—"Courage" or, Life in Cuba.
 CONGRUE.—"The Two Johns."
 DIME MUSIC.—Matinee and evening performances.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1883.

THERE was a heap of figuring done yesterday in Ohio.

NOW FOR Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York, and Massachusetts!

SURGEON GENERAL CHARLES A. CHASE died yesterday in the 58th year of his age, after an illness of three weeks. His funeral will occur to-day.

A COLUMBIA four-oared crew defeated the Potomac champions yesterday afternoon. The race was one of the most exciting ever rowed on the Potomac.

THE American Bankers' association met in Louisville yesterday. Comptroller Knox was present, and delivered an address commending the national banking system.

THE commissioners have given another company permission to tear up streets and sidewalks to put wires underground. It looks as though the wires must go.

LIEUT. HOGGAARD, of the Danish Arctic expedition, has arrived safely at the coast of Norway. The task of completing a chart of the Kara sea has been completed.

THE veterinary surgeon of Pennsylvania reports that the cattle at Allentown are suffering from capillary bronchitis. He ought to give them Dr. Bull's cough syrup.

THE horse cars are running again. The strike was a complete failure. Many of the strikers have been discharged and their places were speedily filled with new men.

MR. CONKLING is at Chamberlin's. His visit to Washington is on professional business only, and the furtive interviewer finds him wholly uninformed as to political affairs.

THE Maid of the Mist ran the rapids of Niagara a second time yesterday, but there was nobody on board except an unappreciative dog. Ten thousand people witnessed the spectacle.

THE annual election of Western Union officers took place yesterday. Dr. Norvin Green's report shows that the company is still raking in more money than any other corporation in the country.

THE democrats of Frederick had a "rally" yesterday, and Mr. McLane, their candidate for governor, addressed them. He afterward visited the county fair now in progress. There was a very large crowd—at the fair.

THE October report of the bureau of agriculture will give aid and comfort to the cotton bulls. The general average of the crop is reported at 68 to 74, against 88 last year. This means a shortage of about 1,000,000 bales.

AN appeal to the courts has been made to compel the secretary of the navy to establish naval stations on the isthmus of Panama in accordance with an act of congress of March, 1881, appropriating \$200,000 for such a purpose.

SAN FRANCISCO experienced an earthquake yesterday morning, the severest that had been felt since the great shake-up in 1868. Most everybody was asleep when the earth began to heave, and men and women ran from their houses calling on the Lord, as if the crack of doom had come.

Two deputy marshals, while guarding some Indian prisoners in Arkansas, fell to quarreling, drew their revolvers, and killed each other. It is needless to add that the red men of the forest immediately appropriated the shooting irons of the pale faces and disappeared into the wilderness.

THE North Carolina editors who have been enjoying free lunches and carriage rides in the city of Boston are en route home. When they get back to North Carolina the tar heel quill drivers may probably find it necessary to explain to their constituents that they did not "cross the threshold" of Gov. Butler, but stopped at a hotel—at his expense.

GAS consumers are comparing their bills for the past three months with their bills for the corresponding month for five or six years previous. The comparison satisfies them that reductions in price are not always accompanied by reduced bills. In other words, they find they have to pay more for poorer gas than ever before. Clearly, reduction does not reduce.

THE semi-annual report of the Baltimore and Ohio railway shows that great corporations to be in an exceedingly prosperous and thrifty condition. Its earnings in August were the largest for any month in its existence, viz: \$1,027,000, and for September they were \$1,000,000. The road is now paying an average of \$1,000,000 per month for maintaining its tracks and for operating expenses.

A FULL and complete history of the Washington and Georgetown railway will be found in another column. The line was extremely unpopular at first, but by good management it has overcome all obstacles and grown from

a comparatively small investment to a handsome property. Those who invested in its securities in its infancy certainly have substantial reasons to believe that it pays to do business in Washington.

THE secretary of the interior, having listened to the arguments of learned counsel in the telephonic interference cases, will very soon tell the patent litigants what he thinks about the merits of the controversy. It is safe to say he will not sit on the cases three years as one of his subordinates did before rendering a decision.

A Sketch of an Unconscious Hypocrite.

Charles Emory Smith has at last arisen to reply to our charges against him. He roared under them a good many days, but at last the blistering process commenced, and he now comes to the front. We give his reply in full. We had charged that he used the postoffice department in 1881 to promote his own interests, and that the government paid out \$700,000 solely to boom the Philadelphia Press. To this "Charlie" thus replies (we give the article entire):

The republican newspapers of character and standing throughout the country are unanimous in rebuking and denouncing the offensive performance of Mr. Frank Hutton. It was a proceeding of very unusual nature when he took charge of THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN. That paper had been the property and the champion of the star route thieves, and it remained unchanged in spirit and association. The fact that while the government was prosecuting the postal frauds, the first assistant postmaster general should identify himself with the plunderers' organ was in itself a public scandal.

But that is not all. Not only has Mr. Hutton's paper never daunted to say against the star route conspirators, not only has all its influence been on their side, but it has constantly assailed and derided the measures and tendencies of the republican party. Everybody understands that Mr. Hutton, in his personal tastes and bent, is simply a machine politician. But Mr. Hutton as editor of a paper which professes to speak for the administration and as second officer of the postoffice department, owes something to official propriety and public decency. Yet he has defended every attempt to perpetuate ad abuses, and both in his paper and in his own individual utterances he openly and insolently sneers at the work of civil service reform which the republican party has undertaken and which the President has approved.

It remains for the President and the postmaster general to consider what is due to themselves and to the high trust committed to their charge. If Mr. Hutton were a private individual his utterances would possess no importance. But when the first assistant postmaster general flaunts his contemptuous defiance in the face of the professions and the pledges of the administration and the party, it brings reproach upon both. President Arthur and Judge Creswell should either make the young man mindful of what is due to them and to common propriety or make him get out.

The reader cannot fail to be satisfied with the thoroughness of Mr. Smith's vindication. The connection between the charge and the reply may at first appear a little obscure, but the more one reads it the more he will see that the swindle of three-quarters of a million of dollars by Smith becomes entirely justifiable when it is considered that Mr. Hutton is not a civil service reformer. If Mr. Hutton had not taken charge of THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, "a proceeding of very doubtful nature" in itself, then perhaps Smith's corrupt diversion of the public funds might have been the subject of just complaint. The "public scandal" attendant on the purchase of Gen. Brady's interest in this paper by a syndicate of irreproachable gentlemen and absolute strangers to Brady, and the subsequent selection of the first assistant postmaster general as its general manager, puts a much better look on Charlie Smith's wholesale plunder of the government by a coarse postal fraud a year before than it would otherwise have. But sufficient as these things might be to vindicate Charles Emory Smith in the public estimation for the pollution by him of the postoffice department, he will emerge from his fiery ordeal like Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego all combined, when it is added that Hutton has been an "independent" in that he has "assailed and derided the measures"—namely, and even the "tendencies of the republican party." The solicitude of Smith for the party and his paper's horror of a wicked independent like Hutton, who falls in party subservience, is enough to bring tears to the eyes of a savage, and would justify Smith if he had got away with ten times the swag derived by his well-wrought steal of \$700,000 from the treasury. But, again, of what use is civil service reform if one of its champions like Charles E. Smith can be interfered with while "lifting" a few hundred thousand dollars from the treasury and hold to public contempt by a mere "machine politician" like Frank Hutton, who arrogantly keeps his hands in his own pockets, and thus tries to lord it over reform kleptomaniacs merely because he happens not to be one himself.

The public will admire the stolid insensibility of Smith and his splendid fortitude under disgrace. Few men could be caught as he has been with the sheep on his back, as it were, and yet proudly demand the punishment of the principal prosecuting witness. The immorality of exposing a fraud and a humbug like Smith, by one over whom Smith admits his own vast superiority, cannot fail to impress both the President and the postmaster general, and the wave of Smith's hand should suffice to impede the progress of investigation, and to blast the culprit who has dared to say that Smith's corruption and dishonesty is just as objectionable as though he were not a reformer.

Mr. Smith's inability to discover in himself anything wrong is not a new element in the particular realm of human depravity to which he belongs. He is of the class described as unconscious hypocrites, of whom James Anthony Froude in his essay on "Reynard the Fox," thus discourses:

Of all unsuccessful men in every sense, either divine or human, or devilish, there is none equal to Reynard's Mr. Facing-both-Ways—the fellow with one eye on heaven and one on earth—who sincerely preaches one thing and sincerely does another; and from the intensity of his unworldly inability either to see or feel the contradiction, serving God with his lips, and with the half of his mind which is not bound up in the world, and serving the devil with his actions and with the other half, he is substantially trying to cheat both God and the world, and is in fact only cheating himself and his neighbors. This, of all characters upon the earth, appears to us to be one for whom there is no home at a character becoming in these days alarmingly abundant, and the abundance of which makes us find even in a Belshazzar an inexorable relief.

There, Mr. Charles Emory Smith is

— "A glass Where you may see the innermost part of you."

But it will be lost upon you, because of the

hopeless unconsciousness of your hypocrisy, which it so perfectly describes.

The Result in Ohio.

The most careful as well as the most careful observer of political forces and results will see that the great republican gains in Ohio over the 19,000 democratic majority of last year, in the face of confusing counter currents on the temperance question, indicate returning health and strength. There is no pretense that the election in that state has been a struggle between the two great parties into which the people are divided on national policies. The republican party always suffers from the agitation of moral and emotional questions, because it has a larger stock of morals and emotions than its enemy. The people are greatly stirred on the subject of temperance, and that means the republican people. The democratic party, as now constituted, being based on original sin, is but little affected by divisions as to the best way to treat moral evils. It unites in favor of the evils, and allows its enemies to contend with each other. There is a great party everywhere, which has an unconquerable desire to eradicate all it does not approve by acts of the legislature. This desire is bound to assert itself periodically, and to have its run. It is for the most part entertained by very earnest and sincere people, interspersed here and there with those who have inherited a rancor against happiness. These gales of opinion, and effort at enforcement of them, come like cyclones and so depart, leaving calm weather and a clearer atmosphere. In a few weeks the various state contests, involving only state questions, will have ended. The November elections will be the last with which the people are to be agitated before the presidential struggle. Then the voters will begin to look earnestly for the leadership which is wise enough to mark out the line of battle on which they are to form in 1884. The smaller numbers into which the republican party shrinks in these preliminary contests over state issues the more apparent it will be to them afterward that our next battle is to be fought on no narrow platform, but that, forgetting all previous party or factional differences, the opposition to the democratic party will have to unite or be overwhelmed in the presidential election.

Last year, amid disaster and wreck, the Old Dominion was as the ark after the deluge. Let our liberal friends there feel that Ohio's drifting amid the breakers of home questions is no indication of what she will do next year. She will then be out on the ocean of national politics, where she has always borne herself like a staunch craft. Knowing this as we do, we are entirely reconciled to any of the temporary set backs to which in state elections she is subject, because we know that fiction is more certain to be hushed when sense is needed, and that the bourbon king can never be crowned again when all his foes are united against him. In short, the republican party is in such manifest need of allies that the firing from within its lines upon those who are marching against its enemies will have to cease, and a great people's party, having the republican party for its nucleus, backbone, and leadership, will commence to form from this day forward to conquer in 1884.

Hon. Hart B. Holton.

In having in their ranks such a man as Hart B. Holton available for the gubernatorial nomination this year the republicans of Maryland were exceedingly fortunate. Possessing in an eminent degree the confidence and esteem of the people of his state, it is evident that he is going to prove a formidable opponent to the bourbon democracy.

Nominated for congress in 1882, in the apparently hopelessly democratic fifth district, he manfully went in to win. In his canvass he went directly to the voters, visiting the farmer in his field, and the artisan in his shop. To make himself known personally to the men whose favor he was seeking was sufficient to win their approbation and suffrage. The result of his campaign was amazing alike to his friends and opponents. He was triumphantly elected by a majority of 1,536, in a district that two years before had given the same man he now defeated 1,786 majority, a change of 3,322 votes in a year peculiarly disastrous to the republicans.

There are not lacking indications that this exceptional and fortunate popularity still attends Mr. Holton in the wider arena to which the unanimous voice of his party has this year called him. The campaign has but barely opened. Mr. Holton has so far held three meetings, one at Annapolis and two in the city of Baltimore. The attendance and the interest shown have been of a character rare in Maryland politics. That his republican friends should flock to hear and see him is no more than would naturally be expected, but it is a significant and encouraging sign that splendid audiences have been largely composed of democrats, seemingly no less enthusiastic in their desire to hear and applaud him than were his party adherents. So, too, in the Holton clubs being organized in the state, there is quite an enrollment of democrats.

In all this there is incentive for the republicans of Maryland to labor for success as they have never worked before. There are thousands of respectable and honorable democrats in Maryland who are tired of the tyranny and gross abuses of their party masters, and who, with proper management, will join them in securing the good government they yearn for by electing as the next governor of Maryland the gallant gentleman whose name heads the republican ticket.

The first batch of the detective cases will be called for trial to-morrow. Let us be truly thankful.

To Be Tried by Court Martial.

A general court martial has been appointed to meet at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., Oct. 19, for the trial of Lieut. Col. A. P. Morrow, 6th cavalry, formerly on the staff of Gen. Sherman, on charges of drunkenness and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, preferred by Brig. Gen. Crook, commanding the department of Arizona.

The Man on the Avenue.

Small Talk About Men and Measures. Comptroller Lawrence arrived in the city yesterday morning after two weeks' speech making in Ohio.

"Does the result astonish you, or were you prepared for it?" a REPUBLICAN reporter inquired of him at 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

"I don't mean in that question that Headly is elected?" queried the judge.

"No, sir. You can paste it in the crown of your hat that Ohio is all right. I don't care what the dispatches of either party say, I think I understand the situation there pretty well, and I tell you we've carried Ohio. I confess I'm disappointed, for I expected we should carry the state by a good, if not a large majority, but there were 15,000 saloons turned loose against us. The republicans didn't endorse the prohibitory amendment. They very wisely left it as a strictly non-partisan issue, but the saloon keepers were made to believe that we were against them, and 15,000 of them poured out beer, whiskey, and money freely; I guess more money than beer or whiskey. That's the reason why I say Foraker is elected. We hear from the cities first, and that's where the saloons are. Every saloon was a democratic recruiting station. When we get the news from the rural districts, and that will be the last, you will find the complexion of things changed. But of course the majority will be smaller than we expected."

"Then you think the republican majority is smaller than it would have been if it hadn't been for the influence of the saloon keepers?"

"Yes; they did the most of it. There were some other troubles, but the saloon keepers did the most of it. You understand that we have practically had free whiskey in Ohio for thirty years. In 1852 we adopted a state constitution which absolutely forbids the granting of a license to sell liquor. The result was that men sold liquor without paying for the privilege, and when they found themselves last year obliged to pay a \$200 license fee they thought themselves abused."

Said a prominent democratic Ohio politician: "The wool growers won the day for us. The wool question was of much more importance than most people supposed. There are 40,000 wool growers in Ohio, and every one of them got a black eye when congress meddled with the wool tariff. They have lost \$1,000,000 this year on account of the change."

"Will not the republicans suffer for the same reason in all the wool growing districts?" asked the reporter.

"Not to any such extent. You see our wool growers sent a delegation down there when the question was being agitated. They begged and pleaded with congress to let the wool tariff alone, and no attention was paid to them. They went back home and stuck to their party, but they were sore. The seeds of dissension were sown, and when we put a plank in our platform, as we did this year, declaring for the protection of home industries, they came our way. Not only wool growers but everybody benefited by the tariff have been suspicious of the democracy for years because it was supposed that the party was leaning toward free trade. Now we are back solid in Ohio at least on the old ground occupied by Jefferson and Madison."

"Didn't the saloon keepers do you some good?"

"I expect that the prohibitory amendment gained us some votes."

The Hon. George S. Converse, democratic member of congress from Columbus, Ohio, was at the Arlington yesterday and was urged to say something about the Ohio election, but asked not to be interviewed. He said that he left Columbus Tuesday at noon, and could make no better guess at the result than anybody else. He said he was convinced, chiefly by telegrams received by him yesterday afternoon, that Headly was elected and that the legislature was democratic by a majority of four or five.

"It's small," said the congressman, with a comfortable smile, "but it's big enough to be worth a United States senator. The legislature is of a good deal more importance in Ohio than the governor, for the governor has very little power."

"You consider this, of course, as a preface of victory in '84?"

"Certainly. If we have carried Ohio we shall elect the next president."

Said the statesman: "Considering the fact that we were astride a mule, and that ten or a dozen tin cans were attached to the mule's tail, I think we made very good time. We didn't win, but we got in. I am satisfied that sometime the republicans can carry Ohio when they make the digit on a republican issue."

"And—by the way, I have heard that the issue of the next presidential campaign will be dress reform, but I am hardly prepared to believe that. It would hardly be proper."

Secretary Teller thinks that the situation is not at all alarming. He does not consider the election in Ohio a disaster by any manner of means.

Assistant Secretary Joslyn is able to see a blinding disguise in the possible defeat of Foraker, although he admits he would rather have seen it the other way.

"If it should turn out that the democrats have won," said he, "it will not do any harm. Local victory will turn the heads of the democrats as it has done before. They will take the bits in their teeth and run away with the party, upsetting everything and spreading devastation as they go. They will cut a wide swath this winter in congress, and play smash generally. The result will be a republican president in 1884."

Pension Commissioner Dudley is of much the same way of thinking.

"Although I am not rejoiced at the probable election of Headly," he says, "I cannot help thinking it will be a benefit to us in the end. It will make the democrats imagine they have a sure thing in 1884, and they will cut their throats. They will be sure to do that. The democrats cannot stand the faintest suggestion of prosperity. They go wild at the prospect of getting into power, and cannot be controlled."

AMUSEMENTS.

THE HESS OPERA COMPANY. The Hess Opera company will commence an engagement at the National theater next Monday. The troupe includes such well known artists as Misses Abbie Carrington, Emma Ellsner, Flora Bary, Julia May, Marion Chester, Blanche Chapman, and Messrs. Percy J. Cooke, George Appleby, Mark Smith, George Denham, James and Henry Peakes. The repertoire will include the operas of "Martha," "Chimes of Normandy," "Pirates of Penzance," "Bohemian Girl," "Fra Diavolo," "Maritana," "Mascotte," and "Faust."

The advance sale of the seats will commence this morning at the box office of the National theater.

MINNIE HANK'S CONCERT.

The sale of seats for the Minnie Hank concert at Lincoln hall to-morrow night began yesterday at Metzger's music store, and a large number were taken, indicating that the

attendance will be good. It is seldom that so many artists and so extensive a programme is presented in one entertainment. Among the numbers on the programme are "Echo Song," from "Mignon," and "The Vision of Elm," from "Lohengrin," by Miss Hank, and the "Eri Tu," from "Uta Halls in Maelstrom," by Sig. De Paquelli, while the numbers assigned to Mills, Ball and Sig. Montegriffo are excellent selections. Mr. Constant Sternberg is highly spoken of as a pianist and composer, and his first appearance here is eagerly anticipated.

THE CHIHQUI LAND CASE.

A Mandamus Asked for Against the Secretary of the Navy.

A petition was filed in the supreme court of this district yesterday for a mandamus to compel the secretary of the navy to complete the steps which, it is alleged, were taken by his predecessors more than two years ago to establish naval stations and coaling depots at various points on the coast of Central America, on the Atlantic coast, and at Golfo Dulce, on the Pacific coast. The petition sets forth that in January, 1881, in response to a resolution of the house inter-oceanic ship canal committee, the secretary of the navy, after agreement with the owners of the property at those points, took possession of lands for the United States, and deposited coal on the selected sites as the initial steps toward establishing naval stations there for United States steamships of war, that congress immediately afterward, upon the recommendation of the president, and at the request of the secretary of the navy, appropriated \$200,000 to complete the naval stations and pay for the lands and privileges acquired by the said agreement and act of congress; that the title to the property was examined and pronounced perfect by the law officers of the government; that Mr. Hunt, then secretary of the navy, giving credence to the statements of notorious blackmailers, disloyal lobbyists, and other evil-doers, characters, refused to obey the law making appropriation aforesaid; that Mr. Hunt also refused to refer the matter to the attorney general for re-examination of title, and that thereupon a resolution was adopted in congress recommending the secretary Hunt to transmit to the house committee on naval affairs the papers in the case and to give the grounds on which he refused to execute the law, and also the names of the persons whose opinions he held in the action, &c. The petition then sets forth that Secretary Hunt transmitted only a part of the papers, and withheld the names of persons and material official documents filed in the case; that the house committee investigated the subject, and finally adopted a resolution recommending that the matter be returned to the secretary of the navy for performance of his duties required under said appropriation act; that Mr. Chandler, who had succeeded Mr. Hunt as secretary, examined the subject, and decided not to revise the decision of his predecessor, Hunt, but to send the case to congress next December for action in that body. The counsel in the case, Mr. W. W. Worden, argued to the court that the owners of the lands which he said the government has taken possession of, have acquired rights which congress is powerless to divest them of, and that it is the plain ministerial duty of the secretary of the navy to examine the title to the lands, receive the deeds therefor, and pay to the owners the money appropriated for that purpose. The court took under advisement the motion for a rule to show cause why the writ of mandamus should not be issued.

A Postmaster's Account.

There was recently published in the New York Evening Post and copied into a Washington paper a communication from Cassius Carter, of San Antonio, Tex., to the effect that the civil service rules had been grossly violated in respect to the postmaster at Fort Concho. It was stated that \$14,750 per quarter had been retained out of this postmaster's pay by the authorities at Washington, and that the amount was a political assessment of an inordinate size. The postmaster here says that this postmaster has been allowed every cent for which he has claimed credit. He has made no returns since March 31, but for the three quarters preceding that date his returns are as follows:

Commissions and box rents.....	\$750 00
Clerk hire.....	182 25
Money deposited.....	28 27
Said temporary mail service.....	68 00
Postage stamps on hand.....	625 71
Received stamps and box rents.....	\$1,643 22
Amount due postmaster.....	\$48 76

This postmaster has been allowed \$6,820 more than the whole amount of commissions upon all stamps claimed to be cancelled by him.

Yellow Fever.

The secretary of the navy yesterday received a telegram from Comdr. Welch, of the Pensacola navy yard, stating that there were no new cases and no deaths from yellow fever at that place since last report.

Surgeon General Hamilton, of the marine hospital service, has received the following replies to telegraphic inquiries made yesterday as to the truth of reports of the appearance of yellow fever at Brewton, Ala., and Galveston, Texas:

BREWTON, ALA., Oct. 9.—Do not believe any alarming reports. There is not a case of yellow fever in Brewton, but a good deal of malarial fever. Will always promptly notify you of real danger.

JOHN B. GARTNER, President Board of Health, GALVESTON, TEXAS, Oct. 9.—No typhoid fever, no yellow fever, no suspicious cases at this point.

COOKE, Passed Assistant Surgeon.

The Treasury Statement.

The quarterly report of ordinance in use by the treasury department was prepared yesterday. It was quite interesting, and showed what steps have been taken to protect public money or bullion, in case of a riot or other disturbance. The treasury at New York is provided with four Gatling guns of improved pattern, 100 large Colt's revolvers, and 100 Springfield carbines. For the protection of the Philadelphia mint, twenty Springfield carbines are considered sufficient. There are scattered among internal revenue officers in the south and southwest 124 carbines, 150 large army revolvers, and fifty-five long range rifles. Chief Clerk Webster is responsible for the entire armament, and is required to make regular reports to the war department.

Compromise in the Hearing Case.

Secretary Folger yesterday decided to accept the terms of compromise offered by A. C. Hesing, of Chicago, through his counsel, C. H. Reed, in settlement of the demand against him held by the government. The amount involved was \$50,000. The amount offered in compromise was \$2,700. In accepting the offer the secretary acted in accordance with the recommendations of Mr. Jewett, of Chicago, who was special United States attorney in the case, and Kenneth Raynor, solicitor of the treasury.

ARMY AND NAVY NOTES.

Assistant Engineer H. B. Ivers has been detached from the Trenton and ordered to the Yantic.

Lieut. Col. Ebenezer Swift, assistant medical purveyor, is retired from active service, and will proceed to his home.

The United States steamship Pensacola, which has been on a cruise in the south Pacific, arrived at Yokohama yesterday, on her way to the United States.

Second Lieut. John A. Lockwood, 17th infantry, is relieved from duty at Columbus barracks, Ohio, and will join his company in the department of Dakota.

The leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability granted Col. John F. Hammond, surgeon, U. S. A., is extended six months on surgeon's certificate of disability.

The following transfers in the 2d artillery are made: Lieut. George E. Barney, from the 1st to battery H; Lieut. Willoughby Wailes, from battery H to battery I.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

An Iowa woman has spent seven years in an entertaining life on a quilt.

MR. SPURGEON'S publications have an enormous sale in Scotland, where he is venerated.

WENDELL PHILLIPS is in such poor health that he will be unable to take the stump this fall in Massachusetts.

BON TOMMIES says Abenau was a dupe. His ancient origin then, probably, accounts for the degeneration in this species.

MR. GLADSTONE positively refused to consent to newspaper correspondents being on board during his recent cruise.

In the Isle of Man it is believed that it insures good luck to carry salt in the pocket when going to be married. The man who does is usually fresh.

MR. PARNELL has paid off the mortgage on his property to the amount of \$65,000 with the money raised for him, and the estate is believed to be now quite free from debt.

Two convicts chained together sprang from a train that was making twenty-five miles an hour near Waller, Tex., the other night. The train was stopped, but they were not found.

While drawing water from a well Robert Handley, of Gollad, Texas, drew up a snake coiled around the bucket and rope. The snake bit his cheek, and held on so firmly that Mr. Handley had to pull it off.

MISS KATE FIELD, having a letter of introduction to Judge McCurdy, of Denver, sent a note to the Windsor hotel office, asking where to find him. The answer was: "Don't know; has been dead eight years."

JAY GOULD is credited with the desire to establish a rival to New York on Long Island sound, and in furtherance of that ambition he is negotiating for Burns' Point, the site of old Fort Trumbull, near Milford, Conn.

PROF. PAUL PARRY, of Paris, thinks that America is the dustiest country he ever visited. He thinks that our high schools are not practical. "Too much Latin," he says, "is the bane of modern educational institutions."

MR. CUSHING, the student of Zuni antiquities, has made some interesting finds among the ruins of that ancient Indian tribe. The oddest thing, perhaps, was a bundle of prehistoric cigarettes made of cane and corn leaves.

THE cars of one Baltimore street line have this astonishing placard: "Drivers must not overcrowd their cars. When a car is comfortably filled it will politely refer persons to the next car." One end of the millennium seems to have struck Baltimore.

A MR. SCHMUCK is a person who is at the present time occasioning considerable commotion in Indiana politics. This negates the popular impression that the word "schmuck" is a synonym for a person who is a little slow.

FANNY A. GREGORY, of Rochester, N. Y., obtained a divorce from a certain gentleman, which she asserted would, if worn, bring about engagement and marriage to a certain young gentleman within a year. The charm didn't work, and now disappointed Miss Fanny has brought suit to recover the four miles.

ABOUT four miles from Savannah a negro has taken up his habitation in a gum tree near the road. He has a bed made of moss and old clothes tied on the branches of the tree in order to give him a firm support. Old pieces of blanket and bed clothes are so arranged that the party can lie down with perfect ease, swayed by the wind.

A TWENTY DOLLAR gold piece and a silver dollar were found on William Petty's person after his arrest in Portland, Oregon. The coins were hollowed out, and in each hollow was a mirror, and while they were lying on the table at an angle of forty-five degrees behind a stack of coin in front of the dealer he could see every card held by his opponents.